

## THOUSANDS OF COAL SHOVELS TAGGED TODAY

New York, Jan. 30.—Issuance of coal cards to manufacturers and priority orders in behalf of apartment houses are considered by local fuel administrators to provide an equal distribution of the meager daily coal supply that reaches New York.

Today's Shovel Day, and 88,000 tags are being distributed by Boy Scouts and school children. These tags, which are tied to coal shovels, urge the shovelers to save as much coal as possible. All the high schools of the five boroughs will close after the afternoon session today and will not reopen until Monday. In Brooklyn 136 elementary schools are still closed for lack of fuel.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The coal pinch was felt in its full extent here today when the enforcement of orders forbidding the delivery of coal to stores, office buildings or factories during the next 48 hours. Preservation of a reserve supply, deemed essential because of the long haul from the coal fields, was assigned by the city fuel committee as the reason for the order. The ban may be extended beyond the 48 hour period unless the prospects for rail and water shipments improve greatly.

## SOUTHERN ROUTE TO BE USED FOR MOVING FREIGHT

Washington, Jan. 30.—Plans to relieve the traffic congestion on eastern roads and release the freight tied up in New York by diverting foreign freight to southern roads were under consideration by the shipping board, the railroad, traffic and food administrations and the shipping council of defense.

The representatives were summoned by Chairman Hurley of the shipping board yesterday and details of the freight congestion on the New York wharves was explained by Murray Hurlbert, commissioner of docks, and railroad officials announced that the traffic tangle on eastern roads aggravated by bad weather, could not be straightened out before the middle of March. Mr. Hurley's plan is to send much of the freight normally moved to New York to Charleston and Savannah.

Both the railroad and the fuel administration went forward today with a continuance of unusual measures to keep coal, food and supplies moving to consuming points. Recent hardships, followed by thaw and flood conditions on coal producing sections, made it evident, officials said, that priority given to these commodities would be continued for several weeks.

## CHURCHES READY TO FURTHER WAR POLICY OF U. S.

Atlantic City, Jan. 30.—An aggressive campaign to place the churches directly behind the government in the battle for humanity was mapped out here yesterday by the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. German propaganda will be combatted by means of sermons and the women of the church will be called upon to take a more active interest in the social welfare of the soldiers.

It is planned to enlist women in the eastern work in all large cities, where social centers will be established for the benefit of soldiers on their way to and from army cantonments.

## WATERBURY PASTOR DEAD AFTER MONTH'S ILLNESS

New Britain, Jan. 30.—The Rev. Reinhard Bardeck, pastor of St. Cecilia's church, Waterbury, died early today at the home of his brother, Philip Bardeck, in this city. He was 50 years old and had been sick since last Christmas.

The Rev. Father Bardeck was born in the province of the Rhine, Germany. He studied for the priesthood in Brighton, Brighton, Mass. He was ordained 17 years ago. He was pastor of Sacred Heart church, Hartford, for nine years, and for the last three years was pastor of St. Cecilia's, Waterbury.

## OMIT DELIVERIES OF MAIL TO HELP W. S. S. CAMPAIGN

Boston, Jan. 30.—Letter carriers in the Boston district will omit one delivery on specified days and spend the time selling war saving and thrift stamps at houses where they deliver mail.

Major R. I. Taylor of the department of the northeast urged the carriers to aid in detecting treasonable enterprises.

## RAILROAD ASKS REVOCATION OF BUILDING ORDER

Hartford, Jan. 29.—At a hearing before the public utility commission yesterday officials and counsel of the New Haven road requested suspension of the recent order of the commission requiring reconstruction of certain bridges on the Shepaug branch. The ground for the request was alleged inability to obtain the necessary steel for structural work and in order of Director General McArdle authorizing only absolutely necessary expenditures.

## ITALIANS REGAIN MOUNTS

Berlin, Jan. 29, via London.—The Italians retained possession of Col del Rosso and Monte di Val Bella on the mountain front after a renewal of their attacks with strong force, army headquarters announced today.

## ITALIANS SPREAD HAVOC IN ENEMY FRONT TRENCHES

Italian Army Headquarters in Northern Italy, Tuesday, Jan. 29.—(By the Associated Press).—Italian troops struck the enemy another hard blow yesterday in the mountain region west of the Brenna river, where his effort has been to push down the Frenzella valley toward Bassano. The action lasted throughout the day, the Italians making an advance along the whole stretch from the Brenna to Asiago and capturing 1,500 of the enemy, including 60 officers. War material also was taken and havoc was spread among the enemy's forward trenches. The aerial activity was especially lively during the fighting, the Italians bringing down 10 machines and the French two. The action was still in progress today, with the enemy bringing forward large reserves in an attempt to save the day.

## SEVEN KILLED BY ALCOHOL AT EGG NOG PARTY

Muskogee, Okla., Jan. 30.—Seven persons are dead, two others are expected to die and nearly a score are sick as a result of an egg nog party on Sunday at Francis, Okla., at which denatured alcohol was used by mistake, according to word reaching here today.

## HARK! HE SAYS KAISER REALLY DESIRES PEACE

Rotterdam, Jan. 30.—Emperor William is in sympathy with the movement for peace by agreement, according to Prof. Hans Delbrueck of the University of Berlin, as quoted in an interview with the Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant's Berlin correspondent.

Prof. Delbrueck, who himself is a peace by agreement advocate, said the warring nations were now divided into two camps, the first comprising those who, like Premier Lloyd-George in England and Admiral Von Tirpitz in Germany, wanted a fight to a finish, and the second consisting of those who, like Emperor William, the German government, the Reichstag majority and the great majority of the people, were working for a negotiated peace.

Germany, declares Prof. Delbrueck, has no thought of infringing on the integrity or sovereignty of Belgium and he regretted that Chancellor von Hertling in his Reichstag speech did not say so more definitely. Nothing was farther from the chancellor's intention than the carrying out of a policy of force, in Prof. Delbrueck's view, and the masses of the people were behind him. He thought the fear that Admiral Von Tirpitz might get the power to shape things as he desired was quite unfounded.

Prof. Delbrueck pointed to the furious attacks by the Pan-Germans on the emperor—something hitherto unheard of in Germany—as sufficient proof of the emperor's sympathy with a peace by agreement.

## UNITED STATES HAS FINE ARMY ENGLISHMAN SAYS

New York, Jan. 30.—"The United States has the finest army in the world—excepting none," declared Captain A. R. Dugmore of the British army as he stepped from the steamship on which he returned to the United States after spending two weeks with the American forces in France.

"They are happy, well fed, well clothed and well equipped in every way. Tales of illness among the men are rank fabrications. Reports of misconduct are even more malicious and are vicious untruths."

Captain Dugmore was enthusiastic about the splendid morale of the troops and their keen enthusiasm to get into the thick of the fighting. During his last talk with Gen. Pershing, the General predicted that "the Germans are going to pull something, but we will be ready for them."

## DENVER MAN GETS \$53,000 LUMP OF MORGAN'S MONEY

Denver, Jan. 30.—E. C. Simpson, special master, filed yesterday a report in the United States district court here which allowed Col. J. A. Ownbey of Denver \$53,000 in the litigation between the estate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan of New York and Col. Ownbey.

## PARIS CURBS BREAD RATION

Paris, Jan. 30.—A bread ration of 300 grammes (slightly less than 11 ounces) per day per person, was approved by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by a vote of 385 to 92.

## EX-MILITIAMAN OF SPRINGFIELD IS MADE A MAJOR

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 30.—News of the promotion of Winfred A. Sablin of this city to the rank of major in the ordnance department in Washington was received here today. Major Sablin has long been engaged in ordnance work here and in Manila. He is a Spanish war veteran and noted as a rifle marksman. He was formerly captain in the state militia.

## NEW TAX ON MEXICO MINES

Mexico City, Jan. 30.—New taxes on mining claims in Mexico will be a flat rate instead of a percentage rate as previously. It is feared unofficially. The amount has not been determined.

## REDDING

Redding, Jan. 31.—Fire, started in a mortar board partition from the stove pipe, damaged the interior of the Thomas Ludway house, located below Pine Tree Corner, to the amount of about \$200 last Monday morning. The house was unoccupied at the time except for the presence of Arthur Russell, the young stepson of Mr. Ludway, who had come from New York to spend the week end. Chief Marcus Burr of No. 1 Fire Co., was notified of the fire by telephone and hurried to the scene with a hand chemical extinguisher. This he used with much good effect that the flames were soon subdued, without having extended beyond two rooms. The property was insured for \$1,700 with the agency of W. H. Hill, who estimates the loss at \$200, equally divided between the building and the furnishings.

The contract for re-indexing the town's land records has been awarded by the selectmen to Town Clerk Sanborn, who will start on the work as soon as a decision is reached as to which of the two or three approved systems open to choice will be followed. Promptness in getting the job under way was deemed desirable in order that it might be completed by the end of 1919, the time limit set by the statute with a penalty for delay beyond that period. The matter of compensation is being adjusted later as so few towns have arranged similar contracts that anything like a fixed standard for such work has not been established. However, there is no doubt felt as to reasonable and satisfactory terms being arrived at in the case of the local records. There are 33 volumes to be gone over, the older ones being in fine and often crabbled writing, with the ink so faded as to be scarcely legible.

One of those heading the Hoover expedition for increased pork production is A. G. Barnett of Lonsontown who is reducing his dairy herd to make room for pig growing. He has already secured half a dozen brood sows and will raise all the piggies to produce in the spring. After the rearing stage the broods will be turned out to pasture in patches of alfalfa and common clover, the latter being sown at intervals in order to provide fresh forage. These feeding grounds will give access to a break so that the growing pigs may require no hand supplying as regards either food or drink. The final fattening process in the fall is to be accomplished by turning the pigs into a corn field, another detail in the scheme of labor saving. While the Hoover plea had a measure of influence in causing Mr. Barnett to undertake pig raising he says that another reason for his labor shortage which makes it difficult to get enough help to continue milk production and his other previous farm operations on the former scale.

A local canvass is about to be made in behalf of the fund the Knights of Columbus are raising for relief and recreation work among the soldiers and the response should be as general and liberal as that extended to the other patriotically worthy appeals previously presented to the public. Redding is included in the territory covered by the Bethel council of the order in this campaign. The local committee appointed by the council consists of H. C. McCollam, chairman; R. M. Cunningham, Mr. Joseph Sullivan and D. S. Sanford. Meetings will soon meet to arrange for inviting contributions to the cause throughout the town. In Bridgeport the recent K. of C. campaign resulted in raising about \$20,000 above the city's allotment of \$50,000.

At the annual meeting of the Center Congregational church last Friday the former officers were re-elected for the coming year. The financial statements showed receipts for the past year of \$2,225 with a balance in the treasury on Jan. 1 of \$329. An advertisement for a housekeeper recently placed in a New York paper by a Redding widow brought sixty responses. The respondent who was hired brought along two children of her own and there were eight more of her employer's to be cared for. After a week's stay she returned to New York.

A letter received by relatives here on Monday announced the safe arrival in France of Thomas Malone who had sailed about two weeks before as one of a party of twenty-five sent over in the country's postal service. All had written long letters before to their departure and the agent to whom they were entrusted forwarded them on his receipt of the single code word sent to them in accordance with previous arrangement.

E. M. Sanford is cutting from his land at Good Ridge and hauling to Bridgeport about fifty cords of wood purchased by parties who find a ready sale for it on account of the coal shortage. There is practically a coal famine in this town and one who has after another find themselves compelled to fall back upon wood which is none too easily obtained on account of the labor shortage.

Miss Catherine Dewey, bookkeeper for the Conner Bros. Co., in Georgetown, had her hip severely wrenched and was otherwise injured a few days ago by the upset of a sleigh in which she was riding.

The War Bureau committees of this town were well represented at the meeting held at the Stratfield in Bridgeport today (Thursday) under the direction of the State Defense Council. Special delegates appointed to attend were Mrs. E. P. Sanford, Mrs. J. B. Sanford and Mrs. D. S. Sanford.

A proving up of the figures making up the grand list slightly changes the total as given last week, the total thus amended being \$1,812,634.

Charles Williams and Moses Baker, with their families, have moved to the former Andrew Perry house in Easton now owned by the water company.

The local Home Guardsmen have their next drill in Danbury on Tuesday evening of next week. A battalion drill is scheduled for the evening of the 22nd.

Mrs. D. S. Sanford, head of the Home Economics committee at Redding, has addressed a letter to her associates in which she notes that weather conditions have so far prevented the committee from meeting and goes on to say:

"There is in this community an immense amount of latent force and self-sacrifice. As we look about us, however, we cannot but feel that in many cases this has not as yet been called forth. There are people about us who fail to realize that the country is facing a very serious, if not an alarming crisis. There are others who are hysterically nervous and

## REAL STORES TO BE ALLOWED TO OPEN EARLY

Hartford, Jan. 31.—For the convenience of workmen who are required to be at work early in the morning, Governor Marcus H. Holcomb today issued a proclamation modifying certain provisions of the proclamation he issued last Friday curtailing the hours of business of retail stores. The modified order allows "such retail and repair shops as have heretofore been accustomed to open before 7 o'clock a. m. for the sale of food, tobacco and newspapers and the repair of clothing, shoes and similar articles of personal use" to open hereafter at 6:30 a. m. instead of 7. The text of the proclamation is as follows:

"WHEREAS it appears that the establishment of the hours of 7 a. m. as the opening hour for certain retail and repair shops is causing much embarrassment to many citizens whose employment is our shops and factories begin at 7 o'clock and who are accustomed to make purchases and place orders before going to work."

"NOW THEREFORE, I, Marcus H. Holcomb, Governor of the State, hereby establish the hour of 7 o'clock a. m. in place of the hour of 7 o'clock a. m. established in 1915 (unless a later hour be fixed by law or by voluntary action) as the opening hour for such retail and repair shops as have heretofore been accustomed to open before 7 o'clock a. m. for the sale of food, tobacco, and newspapers, and the repair of clothing shoes and similar articles of personal use."

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed in Hartford, Connecticut, this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen."

MARCUS H. HOLCOMB, Governor.

In an interpretation of the two proclamations announced today, Thomas W. Russell, United States Fuel Administrator, for Connecticut, announced as his opinion that tailor repair shops having contracts with hotels for the care of their guests' requirements should be considered for practical purposes a part of these hotels and as such may do necessary repair work, cleaning and pressing for the hotels with which they may have contracts.

## REVOLUTIONARIES FIRE WAREHOUSES OF VIENNA GRAIN

Vienna, Jan. 30, via London.—The Italians who are attacking on the northern front have reinforced constantly by large numbers of troops, says today's official announcement. After a stubborn struggle, in which the Austrian troops are said to have made a heroic defense, they were forced to give up Monte di Val Bella and Col del Rosso.

## CASUALTIES OF OFF IN JANUARY

London, Jan. 31.—British casualties reported during the month of January totaled 73,077. They were divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 368; men, 13,698.

Wounded or missing—Officers, 1,206; men, 57,766.

The January casualties show a slight falling off from those reported during December, which reached a total of 75,557. The total for November was 72,083, reflecting the severe fighting on the Cambrai front in that month.

## ROXBURY POSTMAN DEAD

Roxbury, Jan. 29.—Allan Joyce, postmaster in Roxbury Station for many years and for 25 years a general store keeper, died today after a three-day sickness, aged 55.

who are ineffectual in their attempts to help the situation.

"We are not a war relief or a Red Cross committee. We are the Home Economics committee whose business it is to urge that household resources be conserved and private incomes expended in a way to conserve the resources of the country. May we not constitute ourselves a band of missionaries to spread abroad among our friends and neighbors, by example and by word, the right ideas of economy and thrift?"

For example, there is genuine reason for cutting domestic use of wheat, of sugar and of beef, mutton and pork. The reason is that these things are needed by our armies and our allies and that this is a reasonable and effective sacrifice which we can make for their sakes; and also that we can find substitutes for these articles of food much more easily than can they. For example, against wool is needed for army clothing and the supply of wool is short. So far as we can wear silk or cotton, corduroy, velvet, velveteen, in place of wool, we are conserving the wool supply for our soldiers. Can't we preach this gospel in Redding?

Candy is almost pure sugar and candy is almost or quite pure luxury. Can't we institute a crusade against it in this town? Can't we start a crusade against white bread, against cake, against meat three times or two times a day or even ten times a week? Can't we pledge ourselves and get our women friends to pledge themselves to buy no new wool garments? You can add many items to this list. Can't we, for example, make the number of street car stops and by limiting the use of power for heating cars has been proposed by the Fuel Administration. It is receiving attention, but there is no indication as to whether Fuel Administration officials view it with favor. The proposal is that the number of stops be held to eight in eight miles and heating be limited to 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

## CANADIANS FROM 20 TO 40 IN U. S. TO BE DRAFTED

Washington, Jan. 31.—Secretary Lansing, writing of the draft agreement with Canada, said unforeseen difficulties had intervened themselves in the negotiations, as for example, the revolution in Russia and the German drive in Italy, and it was deemed best to reach an agreement, if possible, with some country that might be used as a model for the agreement with the other countries.

"It is with pleasure," the secretary wrote, "that I have to report that at the present time we are in agreement with Great Britain and with Canada, as to the terms of separate conscription conventions which now, but for a few verbal changes, await the signatures of the representatives of the government concerned before being sent to the senate."

In brief, these conventions, which are in effect practically alike, give to persons under the convention the option to return to their own country for military service within a certain limited period. After the expiration of this period such persons are subject to military service under the laws and regulations of the country in which they choose to remain, provided that for British and Canadians in the United States the ages for military service shall be 20 to 40 years, both inclusive, and in respect to Americans in Great Britain and Canada the ages for military service shall be limited to those of the draft act of May 18, 1917.

"These conventions also give the right to the contracting parties to exempt their citizens or subjects from military service abroad in case it is regarded as necessary or desirable."

## FINNISH REBELS SCORE VICTORIES OVER RUSSIANS

Stockholm, Jan. 31.—All is quiet in Helsinki, a dispatch from that city reports, but fighting is under way at other points in Finland between the Red guard, which is supporting the revolution, and the White guard, which is upholding the Finnish government. The White guard is fighting with enthusiasm and scoring successes everywhere, notably at Kemi, Uleaborg and Kajanallampi, disarming the Red guard.

In fighting on Tuesday near Maenamara station the Red guard lost 87 killed and 128 injured, while the White guard lost only eight killed and one wounded.

## SWEDEN IS WORSE FOOD SHORTAGE IN

Stockholm, Jan. 31.—The food situation in Sweden is rapidly growing worse. Pork cards will be introduced and the extra bread cards, which formerly provided for foreign diplomats have been withdrawn, except one for each head of a mission.

The export of foodstuffs has almost entirely stopped, with the exception of meat, owing to the necessity of slaughtering stock because of the lack of fodder. Even meat shows a large decrease. In November last 212 tons of pork were exported against 1,517 tons in November, 1916, and 151 tons of all other meats against 972.

The statistics of Swedish imports for the first 11 months of the past year, which are now available, demonstrate upon what short rations the kingdom has been put. The total imports of all cereals and flour were 143,650 tons, against 231,187 for the first 11 months of 1916. Coffee imports were 5,194 tons, against 37,412, tea 92 tons against 480, all kinds of animal fodder, chiefly oil-cakes, 33,602 tons against 17,272, and hard coal 11,200 tons against 34,500 tons in the first 11 months of 1916.

## BRITISH SHIPPING SHOWS INCREASES IN TORPEDOINGS

London, Jan. 31.—An increase in British shipping losses is shown in the official summary issued last night, which reports the destruction of nine vessels of more than 1,600 tons and six of less tonnage.

The official statistics follow:

"Arrivals, 2,352; sailings, 2,309."

"British merchantmen 1,600 tons or over sunk by mine or submarine, nine; under 1,600 tons, six; fishing vessels, one."

"British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, eight."

## TACOMA COURT FINDS MEMBERS OF I. W. W. GUILTY

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 31.—Seven members of the Industrial Workers of the World, on trial in the federal court here for violation of the espionage law, were found guilty by a jury last night of circulating false reports detrimental to the United States government. Sentences will be pronounced later.

## CHINESE REBELS CAPTURE YOHOW ON KIANG RIVER

Peking, Jan. 31.—Yohow, the strategic key to the upper Yangtze River, has been captured by the Chinese revolutionists, according to a report from Hangkow.

## PLAN TO SAVE COAL

Washington, Jan. 29.—A plan for saving more than a million tons of coal a year by reducing in all cities the number of street car stops and by limiting the use of power for heating cars has been proposed by the Fuel Administration. It is receiving attention, but there is no indication as to whether Fuel Administration officials view it with favor. The proposal is that the number of stops be held to eight in eight miles and heating be limited to 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

# U. S. SEIZURES OF TUGBOATS CAUSE FAMINE

Shortage of Tugs, Resulting From Government Action, May Lead to Great Shutdowns of Munitions Mills During Next Few Weeks Through New England.

Washington, Jan. 30.—New England is confronted with the most perilous fuel shortage in its history. Warships only will prevent widespread suffering in its cities, and even under the best shipping conditions its industries will be forced to close for at least two of the coming eight weeks. The financial losses will run into the millions, and all production of war munitions will be set back from two weeks to a month.

These astounding facts were presented to government officials today by James Storrow, the New England Fuel Administrator. The Fuel Administration and Director-General McArdle, however, could give no assurances of any relief for the famine stricken industrial centers.

During the day, Mr. Storrow received telegrams which showed clearly that by the end of this week the greater part of the New England States will be in the throes of a fuel famine. Railroads, trolley lines, public utilities, schools, office buildings and stores will shut down, and thousands of working men and women will be thrown out of work for indefinite periods. Doubt is expressed by Mr. Storrow as to whether even the needs of all hospitals and charitable institutions can be met.

From the statements of the New England Fuel Administrator, it is again made clear that the shortsighted action of the War and Navy Departments in taking all seagoing tugs and vessels from the New England coast last summer has been the most costly and gigantic blunder of the war administration.

Some of the telegrams received by Mr. Storrow today show that:

In the last two weeks only 20 per cent of the normal amount of fuel consumed in New England has been shipped in, either by rail or water.

Seventy Boston schools are closed and 200 more will be forced to close within a week. All schools in Worcester, Mass., have been closed since Christmas.

More than 6,000,000 tons of coal is needed to bring the New England States' supply to normal.

The Edison Electric Light Company of Boston, which supplies light to Boston and 42 cities and towns, will be forced to close at the end of this week unless the steamer Noyah of Hampton Roads is loaded immediately.

The Mead Morris Manufacturing Company of East Boston, employing 11,000 men on gun mounts, has been closed since Wednesday.

The Chapman Valve Company of Boston is closed.

Eighteen factories in Holyoke, Mass., must close at the end of the week because of lack of fuel.

The Boston and Worcester trolley lines, having 87 miles of double track system, have almost cut service in half and face closing down.

The Maine Central Railroad has coal only to run until Friday and must close unless Deputy Governor of Portland Smith of New York can get it coal.

The Industrial Alcohol Company of East Cambridge, working 100 per cent. on Allies' orders, closed today.

The L. S. Starrett Company of Athol, Mass., working 100 per cent. on Government and naval supplies, closed today.

The Burgess Airplane Company of Marblehead, Mass., closed today.

The R. S. Long Company of South Framingham, Mass., engaged 100 per cent. on haversacks and cartridge belts, closed down indefinitely.

The Aberthaw Construction Co. of Cambridge, working 100 per cent. on Government contracts, closed last night.

The Metz Company of Waltham, Mass., doing 100 per cent. Government work, is burning wood and must close this week.

Ten thousand workmen were thrown out of work today when the American Woolen Company's mills at Lawrence, Lowell and Maynard, Mass., closed. These mills have contracts for 3,500,000 yards of blankets, 3,000,000 yards of overcoatings, 4,000,000 yards of khaki and 3,500,000 yards of suitings, all for the Government.

The Osgood Bradley Company of Worcester, working 100 per cent. on gun mounts, has been closed.

The Arlington Mills at Fall River closed off 11,000 persons were thrown out of work.

The Bridgeport munition plants are in a desperate plight, with no relief in sight.

Waterbury, Conn., munition plants have only a few days supply of fuel. Mr. Storrow stated last night that there is no hope of preventing many shut downs in New England. He said:

"In circulars which I sent out last June and July, I predicted this condition. It was as plain as that 2 and 2 make 4. I told every manufacturer to prepare for it. I would not change the wording of those circulars today in describing conditions in New England."

Last summer when the Government took over the tugs and the vessels which were taking New England's winter supplies to our factories, I came to Washington and laid the facts before the President, the War Department and the Navy Department. But the ships were taken away from us.

"We have protested time and time again and tried in vain to picture the necessities of the greatest producing center of the country, but our efforts have been fruitless. Never has New England been able to ship in more than 37 to 38 per cent of her coal supply by rail. More than half of it has had to come by water. So when storms tie up the railroads we have to close up shop."

"At the beginning of last week it looked as if we were going to get some bituminous coal. Remember New England annually consumes 32,000,000 tons of bituminous and 13,000,000 tons of anthracite coal. For the most part this is brought in during the summer. This year we were deprived of the ships and we could not get in the supply."

"We were down to bedrock at the beginning of last week. At that time we hoped that we could get through this week and through the shipments of last week, be ready to meet the industrial and public needs of the district for next week. But we made no shipments last week."

"The Fuel Administration had some ships at Hampton Roads for us but the government put twenty-five of their vessels in ahead of ours at the docks. For all I know it was a war necessity. I know that we were unable to ship any coal from that port for the first five days of last week. That means we will have no supplies for next week."

"It has been a miracle that we have been able to get along as we have for so long. From messages I received today it would seem that Boston office buildings and stores will have to close next week. For the last three weeks in Boston we have been lading out all our coal, hard and soft, in 100 pound bag lots to householders."

"On January 17 the steamship Achilles brought in 12,400 tons of bituminous. We divided this cargo among forty-six hospitals, town power, water and lighting companies, giving Boston retailers 3,000 tons for distribution to householders, when the normal home consumption of the city is 5,000 tons daily. Some of this coal went into every New England State in lots of from sixty to 400 tons. It is all gone by this time."

"I wish to make it clear that I have no criticism to make of the Fuel Administration. Dr. Garfield has worked early and late to help New England, but there has been short sightedness shown by the Government."

"The Rhode Island situation is very desperate, but it is so in every one